

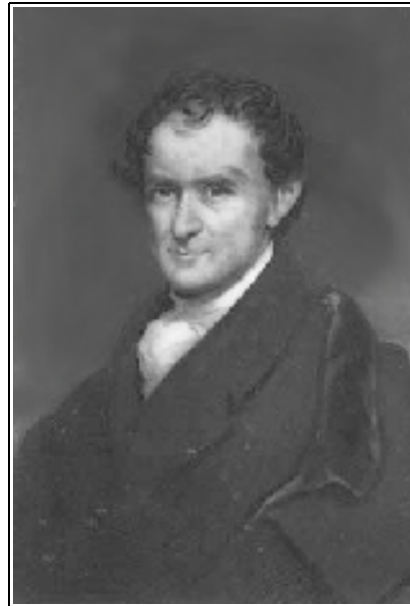
THE FAMILY OF HENRY WARE, JR. (1794-1843)

by *Ann Mullins Tindall*

In every generation, one can find members of the Ware family who had an impact on the era in which they lived. The previous issue of *Roots and Branches* (No. 10 - August 2006) featured the family of **Rev. Henry Ware** (John⁴, Joseph³, John², Robert¹). Rev. Ware was the grandfather of Emma Forbes Ware, who in 1898 published the first Ware Genealogy in the Register of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. The descendants of Emma's father, the **Rev. Henry Ware, Jr.**, however, are equally interesting. Henry Ware, Jr.'s children and grandchildren followed in the footsteps of their New England ancestors, distinguished themselves in their chosen careers and left lasting marks on their society. Among Henry Ware, Jr.'s family we find educators, physicians, professors, authors, architects and social activists.

The first child of Henry Jr. and Elizabeth Watson (Waterhouse)¹ Ware, JOHN FOTHERGILL WATERHOUSE WARE, was born in Boston on August 31, 1818, during the first year of his father's ministry. A sister, MARY ELIZABETH, was born less than two years later, and then a brother, Henry. One-year-old Henry died in 1823, followed by the children's mother, Elizabeth. It was hard for Henry to raise two young children alone, so he sent the children to live with his sister, Lucy Clark (Ware) Allen. The Allens, who had started a school to educate their own children, provided John with a good early education. John and Mary also lived for a time with their Aunt Harriet after her marriage to the Rev. Edward B. Hall.² The two children only returned to live with their father after Henry married Mary Lovell Pickard in 1827. We can surmise that John's father, and the Rev. Allen and the Rev. Hall, influenced young John's career choice.

John and Mary's new stepmother, Mary Pickard Ware, loved Henry's children as if they were her own.³ Prior to his marriage to Mary Lovell Pickard, Henry wrote to his sister Harriet, sharing thoughts of his first wife: "...if the departed know what is transacting here, my own Elizabeth would congratulate me.... I have sought for the best mother to her children, and the best I have found. ...I have wished some one to bear my load with me, and to help, confirm, and strengthen my principle by her own high and experienced piety, and such I have found."



The Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., a sixth-generation descendant of Robert Ware, was born in Hingham, Mass., on April 21, 1794, to Rev. Henry and Mary Clark Ware. He was educated in private and public schools and received private tutoring. He attended Phillips Andover Academy and graduated from Harvard in 1812. Henry studied theology with his father for two years while teaching at the Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1817, he began his ministry at the Second Church of Boston. He excelled in composition and eloquent preaching. Like his father, he became a leading force in the Unitarian movement and was influential in the establishment and growth of the first Unitarian Society in New York City.

Henry's first wife, Elizabeth Waterhouse, died young, shortly after the death of their third child. He did not remarry for several years and his children were cared for by his sisters. With his second wife, Mary Pickard, he fathered six more children. Despite poor health, he pushed himself to travel and preach. In 1830, he became the first Parkman Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and Pastoral Care at Harvard. In 1834, Harvard awarded him an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree. He continued working, but illness forced him to resigning from Harvard in 1842. He died September 11, 1843, at the age of 49.

Years later one of the children wrote of their step-mother: "Perhaps no one thing in her character and conduct has oftener struck common minds with surprise, and superior ones with admiration, than this entire freedom and frankness in regard to the first wife. 'She was the nearest and dearest to him,' she would say. 'How, then, can I do otherwise than love her and cherish her memory?' And her children she received as a precious legacy; they were to her from the first moment like her own; neither she nor they knew any distinction."

Henry Jr. and Mary had six more children -- Robert (1828-1831,) ANN BENT, WILLIAM ROBERT, HARRIET, EMMA FORBES and CHARLES PICKARD WARE. Their children's lives were molded by the deep religious beliefs and practices in the home and their parents' emphasis on a good education. Mary Pickard Ware carried much of the burden of raising the children because Henry, whose health was poor, was consumed by his vocation to travel and preach. When he was at home, he was often bedridden because of his health problems.

LIVES OF THE CHILDREN

1. JOHN FOTHERGILL WATERHOUSE WARE (1818-1881), was placed in a boarding school when his parents went to Europe for 17 months to improve his father's health. Despite family hardships, John followed in the Ware tradition of ministry. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1838 and received a divinity degree in 1842, the same year his father resigned as a divinity professor so he had the privilege of being one of his father's students. After John's ordination in 1843, he became pastor of the Unitarian Society at Fall River, Massachusetts. He married Caroline Parsons Rice in 1844. John and Caroline had two sons born in the next four years, but Caroline died in Cambridge⁴ less than two weeks after the birth of their second son, William Rotch Ware. About a year later, John married Caroline's sister, Helen Ware Rice, by whom John had three more children.

By 1864, John had accepted a position at the Unitarian Church in Baltimore. John was strong in his anti-slavery beliefs and became well known for his tireless efforts on behalf of the former slave population, ministering both to their religious needs and poverty. John was dedicated to the Union and to the education of the emancipated slaves. He endeared himself to the persons he served during these years, eliciting from one biographer a comparison to John the Baptist when he arrived: ... "crying in the wilderness, but preaching a doctrine of life and hope and joy, and proclaiming from

the pulpit and platform that humanity was everywhere substantially one, -- one in nature and one in wants, and that, however different we may seem to be, -- different in aspect, culture, aspirations, thought, and work, -- we are, nevertheless, one in the final analysis of our being, one in the facts and principles that lift us from the animal and make us human; and that, in studying the facts outside of ourselves, the facts of law, of nature, and of morality, we find them uniform and everywhere the same; and that therefore, the same gospel and the same plane of thought that was food for the highest was also good for the lowest, if there be any lowest among God's children."⁵

John also worked among the soldiers during the Civil War. After the war, he became a favorite with the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and was a frequent orator at their meetings. During his career, he also published some of his writings: "The Silent Pastor" (Boston, 1848); "Hymns and Tunes for Sunday-School Worship" (1853-'56-'60) ; and "Home Life: What it Is, and what it Needs" (1873). In 1872, John became pastor of the Arlington Street Church in Boston. Later he organized a Unitarian society at Swampscott, Massachusetts, where, along with his Boston church, he was ministering at the time of his death. He died at Milton, Mass., on 26 February, 1881.⁶

WILLIAM ROTCH WARE (1848-1917), son of **John Fothergill and Caroline Ware** (grandson of Henry Ware, Jr.), followed in the footsteps of his famous uncle, architect William Robert Ware (see information below). After William Rotch Ware earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard in 1871, he worked for his uncle's firm, Ware and Van Brunt. He also may have been taught by his uncle at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). At Ware and Van Brunt, William worked on Trinity Church in Boston, Mass., the City Hall in Providence, R.I., and Winn Memorial Library in Woburn, Mass. William studied art education and graduated from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris in 1875. He was a member of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, editor of the American Architect and Building News, and in 1895, was elected as an Associate of the American Institute of Architects.⁷

William married Alice Hathaway Cunningham in 1877 in Bolton, Mass. Their great-grandson now owns the Bolton Orchard⁸ and has shared family information with WFA members. William and Alice raised seven sons in Milton, Massachusetts. In 1910, a house was built for one of their sons, Malcolm Cunningham Ware, at 290 Adams Street in Milton, the site of the old house lived in by Mary Lovell (Pickard) Ware. In the 1930 census, this Ware home was valued at \$40,000. Mal-

colm married a cousin, Mary Appleton Ware, daughter of Charles Pickard and Elizabeth Appleton Ware.

2. ANN BENT WARE WINSOR (1830-1907) was born in Paris, France, during her parents' trip to Europe, begun in 1829. Her older siblings, John, Mary, and



Ann Ware Winsor

nine-month-old Robert, had been left at home with family members. Ann⁹ was blessed to have developed the spiritual and intellectual traits of her father and grandfather. Both of these men died while she was a young teenager, and she became the oldest child at home. Ann needed to help support the family, so she attended the Normal School for teacher training. She began teaching in public schools at age seventeen. Within two years, her mother also died. Possibly due to these family losses during her youth, Ann became particularly close to her younger sisters, Harriet and Emma.

In 1850 Ann Bent Ware started a private girls' school in Boston where she taught until her marriage to Dr. Frederick Winsor in Milton, Mass., on August 10, 1857. Frederick practiced in Salem, Mass., where they made their first home. As a young wife and mother, Ann moved wherever her husband's practice took them. From Dec. 1862 until Sept. 1863, her husband volunteered to serve as a surgeon with the 49th Massachusetts Regiment, which left Ann alone to give birth to their third child in Milton.

On Frederick's return, they settled in Winchester, Mass., in a home near the river; they built a small house on their land for a private school for girls in which Ann taught her own children. The tuition paid by students helped support her family and paid for Ann's brothers to attend college. In Winchester, Frederick and Ann found themselves surrounded by very conservative people. With Ann's strong Unitarian upbringing and Frederick's revolt against his own church during his Harvard days, they were eager to start a Unitarian church. They found a sympathetic group which began to meet in their home. It wasn't long before the group called a minister and built a church.

In addition to teaching, Ann lectured on English literature, especially poetry, served on the school commit-

tee, and was a leader in the local women's club. She had a brilliant intellect with an affection nature, was self-reliant, and created a stimulating environment in which to nurture her children. The family was interested in government and greatly affected by the death of Abraham Lincoln. They enjoyed good books, followed world problems and spiritual movements of their time, but they lived modestly. As a result, their children became productive and positive contributors to society, with a strong desire to help others have better lives. Most noteworthy were those who followed the example of their mother and became school founders and educators.¹⁰ The family of Ann Bent Ware will be featured in a future issue.

3. WILLIAM ROBERT WARE (1832-1915) was born May 27, 1832, in Cambridge, Mass., after his parents' return from Europe. During William's early years, neither of his parents enjoyed good health. When he was about two years old, William almost died from a serious illness. His mother wrote about it later, describing it as lung fever, which resulted in "a severe spasmodic attack, from which we thought he would never revive; and when, after various measures, he began to breathe again, we sat for four hours expecting that every moment would be his last."¹¹ This episode apparently did not affect his later life.



William Robert Ware

William's early education was at the Milton Academy.¹² Before moving on to Phillips Exeter Academy at about the age of 16, William spent six months in London and southern England, likely visiting English relatives of his mother, as she had done as a young woman. He attended Harvard, graduating in 1852. Then he attended the Harvard Lawrence Scientific School, graduating in 1856, and set out on what would turn out to be a long and productive career as an architect/engineer.

First William worked as a draftsman in a New York office until 1860. When he returned to Boston to work, one of his first architectural projects was the design of High Street Church. In 1864, he partnered with a fellow Harvard graduate, Henry Van Brunt. The Ware and Van Brunt firm designed, erected or renovated many buildings in the Boston area including First and Second Church, the Old Medical School and several buildings on the Harvard campus. William, although concerned primarily with engineering, strongly influenced the de-

sign and aesthetics of their work. One of William's most prominent designs, the Ether Monument, still stands in the Boston Public Garden. It commemorates the 20th anniversary of the first use of the ether as anesthesia in 1846.¹³ He later designed the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece.

William's greatest achievement, however, was not as an architect, but as an educator. The Ware and Van Brunt offices became a studio to provide architectural students with solid experience. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology took notice of their work and in 1865 named William as the head of their proposed architecture school. To develop this first school of architecture in America, William traveled to England and Europe in 1866 to study their programs in this field. While he was abroad, he attended the Universal Exposition in Paris. In the fall of 1868, the MIT architecture school opened under William's direction. He patterned it after the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, with some major differences. His efforts established William as the father of architectural education in America.

William accomplished a number of other things during his tenure at MIT. He started a post graduate program and also implemented the use of stacks to store books in the Harvard library. In 1881, William left MIT to organize the School of Architecture at the School of Mines of Columbia University in New York, which he directed until he was made Professor Emeritus in 1903. After another trip to Europe, he returned to Milton to live with his sister Harriet. William died in Milton at age 82 on June 9, 1915.

Harvard conferred the degree of LL.D. upon William Robert Ware in 1896. He was an Associate and Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; an honorary member of the Architectural League of New York; a member of the Mural Painters and Copley Society; a corresponding member of both the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Société Centrale des Architectes of France; and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He served as a trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and the Metropolitan Museum in New York. He was an authority on architectural matters and served on the Commission that designed buildings for the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. William served as an advisor for the Indianapolis Soldiers Monument, Madison Square Garden, and City Hall in St. Louis, Missouri. He also authored *Modern Perspective: a Treatise on Plane and Curvilinear Perspective* (Boston, 1883) and other technical books.¹⁴

4. & 5. MARY ELIZABETH WARE (1820-1870) and HARRIET WARE (1834-1920) never married.

They lived most of their lives in Milton, Mass. When their mother died, Mary became the head of the household, caring for her younger half-siblings -- Harriet, Emma Forbes, William Robert and Charles Pickard. She kept house for the family until her death.

Harriet was a teacher/missionary who went to the Sea Islands of South Carolina during the Civil War to teach the slaves on the plantations. After her brother Charles (see below) graduated from Harvard, he followed Harriet to South Carolina.¹⁵ In late 1861, Union forces had occupied plantations abandoned by fleeing Southerners. The southern whites told the slaves left behind to work the cotton fields and that the Yankees would "harness them to carts and make them pull the carts around in place of horses."¹⁶ In fact, quite the opposite was true. Treasury Secretary Chase appointed a Boston attorney, Edward L. Pierce, to begin the "Port Royal Experiment," which allowed plantations to be run by the abandoned slaves. They were paid \$1 per 400 lbs. of cotton. This "experiment" preceded the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863. It took place in the area we now know as Fripp Island and Hilton Head, near Beaufort, South Carolina.

While Harriet Ware was in South Carolina, she wrote 162 letters describing her experiences living and teaching in South Carolina. Some letters were written from Beaufort, Pine Grove, and Port Royal, but most were from Coffin Point. Harriet's letters were compiled into a book edited by her niece, Elizabeth Ware Pearson, daughter of Ann Bent Ware Winsor (see above).¹⁷

The following excerpts are from letters Harriet wrote between 1862-1868. In the first letter, 1862, she wrote from Coffin Point: ***"Jan 16. Woke to find it very blowy and cold. The changes seem to be as great here as in New England, of their kind. It is funny to see how the people feel the cold. I got no milk, because they could not milk in such weather, and it was so warm the day before that all we had soured. The children wore sheets over their shoulders and handkerchiefs on their heads to school."***

25 April 1862, from Pine Grove: ***"The house is raised high from the ground, as all are here, and boarded in loosely underneath. There is a circle of orange-trees round the house, and roses in abundance, but no grass, which is dreary. The quarters are a quarter of a mile off, and the praise house is near them, where I have school twice a day. It is very interesting, and I enjoy it much, though of course there is nothing to teach but the alphabet and little words."***

They sing their letters very nicely now. They are much better-mannered than the Irish, and I have had no trouble as yet. Perhaps when I get to understanding things better I shall be able to tell you some things they say. They were uneasy till they discovered our first names, and were pleased that mine was that of the "old Missus." They have brought me presents of eggs two or three times."

Port Royal, 1862 "May 8: *"A Baptist minister, who came out with us and has been appointed the pastor of the island, came to lunch, went to the other plantations with Mr. Philbrick, and has come back to spend the night. He had been up to the praise-meeting by Uncle Peter's invitation. He is very much puzzled what to do about the religious feeling of these people and their habits and customs. I hope he will let them alone."*

In 1864 from Coffin Point: *"June 15. Rode through the quarters to tell the people myself that I was going home for a visit. "But you comin' back dough -- arter we get use' to you you must n't lef' we."*

Harriet's humanitarian work followed in the Ware family tradition of serving those in need. Harriet remained interested in the freed slaves. Her last letter from Port Royal described a visit in 1868: *"The avenue was clean and trim, and the house corresponded, -- a new piazza and steps all freshly painted, fresh paint inside, and paper on the walls made everything look uncommonly spruce. The schoolroom is now the parlor, and my sofa and cushion grace it still! . . . then I stopped and asked him whose the land was he was working, when he began an account of how 'it used to be McTureous and Mr. Thomas Coffin buy 'em,' which I cut short with -- 'Yes, I know that, but is it your own now? What is your name?' 'My name Able, Mass.'am; dis lan' mine, yes, Mass.'am' -- and then -- 'Oh! my Lord! Der Miss Hayiut, an' me no know um!' and he dropped his hoe and came scrambling and running to the road. Sarah and Elsie, whom I had just passed, and Martha further on, came out at his call, grinning and pleased, and then he and Martha began directly upon what I had done for Rose, their gratitude, and willingness that I should keep her forever."* (Rose was probably a freed slave whom Harriet had taken back home with her.)

After the war, the unmarried Ware children were able to live a prosperous life. The July 20, 1870, Milton, Mass., census shows that Mary and Emma owned real estate (the home of their mother in which they continued to live) and that their personal estates placed

them among the more affluent in their neighborhood. They had a servant living with them, which seemed to be the case in many of the homes. Less than two months after the census enumeration, Mary Ware died; then Charles Pickard Ware soon left the family home to marry and begin a family of his own (see below).

After Mary's death, Harriet became the housekeeper for Emma Forbes Ware (whom we now know was an invalid) until Emma's death in 1898. William left to teach in New York City, but returned in 1904 again to make his home with Harriet after his retirement. At some point after William's death in 1915, Harriet moved to Newton, Mass. She is listed in the 1920 census, at age 85, living with her niece, Mary Pickard Winsor (daughter of Ann Bent Winsor). The census also shows a nurse (maybe to care for Harriet) and two maids. Harriet's death probably occurred there.

In 1920, Harriet gave \$5,000 to the American Unitarian Association for its unrestricted use. Two years later, the Ware Lecture was established in honor of the distinguished services of three generations of the Ware family to the cause of Pure Christianity.¹⁸ Harriet may also have left money to the Milton Academy, as there is a "Harriet Ware Hall" on the campus.

6. EMMA FORBES WARE (1838-1898), the primary genealogist of the early Wares in America, was featured in the last issue of *Roots and Branches* (Issue 10 - August 2006). Since then, WFA members have discovered more information about her life by searching issues of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register*. In October 1901, a notice in the *Register* announced the publication of Emma's **Ware Genealogy**.¹⁹ The *Register* reported that the book was selling for "\$5, prepaid, postpaid" and that the book "exhibits the result of eleven years' labor by one whose deeply regretted demise left a large and carefully compiled mass of family annals unpublished."

The article goes on to explain that Emma's work "embodies the researches of a longer period than this, as it is produced by the revision and enlargement of a pamphlet issued by Miss Ware in 1887, entitled 'Genealogy of Robert Ware of Dedham, Mass.' The present publication preserves the compiler's original admirable work unchanged in language and arrangement as far as possible." The *Register* also noted that the book was well printed, bound in cloth, and had an excellent twofold index. The reviewer commented, "Anyone who has been privileged to use her work as a source of family information would heartily agree with this review."

A second entry in the *Register* is a reprint of the obituary of Emma Forbes Ware, published in the *Christian Register* on Nov. 10, 1898. The entry quotes from the obituary:

"In many ways she must have been like her father, as descriptions of him have come to us of later years. Like him, her intellectual gifts were remarkable and would have given her in any community the place of influence that Milton was glad to accord to her. Her mind was almost masculine in its strength, and yet as far from the quality commonly called "strong minded" as a truly feminine nature could be. The range of her interests was very broad, covering political, educational, and religious themes. She was a most ardent patriot, and in the Civil War rendered distinguished service as a nurse. It was then that she contracted the germs of the illness²⁰ which for many years made her an invalid, and to which she finally succumbed. She was as much a martyr to the war as if she had died on the battlefield. Miss Ware served with conspicuous [*sic*] ability on the school committee of Milton for along period, bringing the enthusiasm of her spirit, the strength of her mind, and the kindly feelings of her heart to bear upon the educational problems of the town."²¹

As of this date, WFA researchers have not found any records of Emma's service as a nurse.

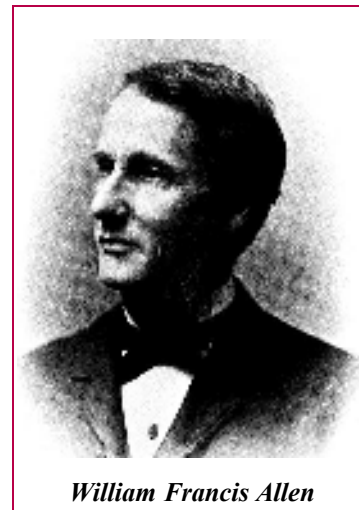
John Langmaid, a descendant of Henry Ware Sr.'s grandson, Charles Eliot Ware, who lives in Milton, Mass., the home of the Ware children for so many years, has informed WFA that the primary organization which raises funds and seeks donations for the Milton Hospital is named after Emma and Harriet Ware, whom he believes may have been founding benefactors of the hospital. It seems probable that Emma and her four unmarried siblings, all of whom were highly respected, would have donated generously to the community of Milton where they lived for most of their lives. These new facts paint a more complete portrait of the woman we have known until now only as a "genealogist."

7. CHARLES PICKARD WARE (1840-1921) was the youngest child of Henry Ware, Jr. His father died when he three years old, his mother when he was nine. His remaining formative years were spent under the guidance of his half-sister, Mary Elizabeth, and older sisters Harriet and Emma. There is no record of his schooling, but he likely attended the Milton Academy. Charles, an abolitionist, graduated from Harvard in 1862 and soon followed his sister Harriet to South Carolina.²² Charles was assigned the task of supervising the emancipated slaves on the plantations.

During Charles' service at Port Royal, he transcribed many slave songs with tunes and lyrics, which he and

his cousin, **William Francis Allen**, son of the the Rev. Joseph and Lucy Ware Allen, later published as *Slave Songs of the United States*, the first work of its kind.²³ Another cousin, Edward Hall, a young minister, and a friend, Mrs. Edward (Helen) Philbrick, also went to Port Royal in 1862.²⁴ Edward Hall was the son of the Rev. Edward B. and Harriet Ware Hall.

After the war, Charles returned to live with his sisters and to begin teaching. According to the 1880 census, he was married Elizabeth Lawrence Appleton, had two children, Henry and Mary Appleton, and taught at Harvard. His granddaughter, Caroline Farrar Ware, became a noted professor, activist, researcher and author.²⁵



William Francis Allen

ENDNOTES

- 1 Elizabeth Waterhouse Ware's sister, Mary Waterhouse, married Henry Ware, Jr.'s brother, William Ware.
- 2 Edward B. Hall, Henry's brother-in-law, would later edit and publish the memoirs of Henry's second wife, Mary L. Pickard Ware.
- 3 Hall, Edward B. *Memoir of Mary L. Ware, Wife of Henry Ware, Jr.* Boston: 1853; reprint Boston: American Unitarian Association, 1869, pp. 186-187. Mary Pickard Ware wrote lovingly of John and Elizabeth in her memoir.
- 4 Baldwin, Thomas W., Compiler. *Vital Records of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the year 1850.* Boston, 1914. This source states that Caroline Ware died of "fits." Smith, Paul. *Archaic Medical Terms*, defines a "fit" as "a sudden attack of anything (e.g. fit of coughing), but "if unspecified is almost certain to be epilepsy."
- 5 Mathews, William E. *From Slavery to Freedom: The African-American Pamphlet Collection, 1824-1909*, p.10. "John F. W. Ware and His Work for the Freedmen," an address in the African Methodist Church, Charles St., Boston, April 11, 1881, p. 10. Boston, 1881.
- 6 See <http://www.famousamericans.net/henryware/>
- 7 Society of Architectural Historians, "*American Architects' Biographies: Surnames beginning with 'W'.*" On line source: <http://www.sah.org/oldsite06012004/aame/biow.html#20> and <http://www.sah.org/index.php?module=ContentExpress&func=display&ceid=215>

8 <http://boltonorchards.com/>

9 Ann Ware Bent's namesake, Ann Bent, was the daughter of Ann (Middleton) Bent, sister of Mary Pickard Ware's grandmother, Mary Middleton Lovell. *New England Historic Genealogical Register*, Vol. 52, p. 13. These two "Anns" were first cousins twice-removed. In the *Memoirs of Mary L. Ware*, *supra* note 3, some of Mary's letters are addressed to an "Ann," which was likely this cousin. Many letters were addressed to an "Emma," probably a namesake of Emma Forbes Ware.

10 To read more about Ware involvement in schools, see the article, "Frederick Winsor, R. L. 1888, Founder of Middlesex School." *Alumni*, October 2003. The article is reproduced at the web site for the Roxbury Latin School: <http://www.roxburylatin.org/home/content.asp?id=786>

11 *Memoir of Mary L. Ware*, *supra* note 3, p. 268. This was one of the few times that Mary wrote about her children.

12 Teele, Albert Kendall. *Noted Men and Historical Narrations of Ancient Milton*, p. 95. Boston, 1900. "Milton Academy has become an important institution for the benefit of citizens of the town and of the Commonwealth." The Milton Academy was founded in 1798 and is still in existence today.

13 Online source: <http://mccoy.pair.com/personal/ether.html>

14 Online sources pertaining to William Robert Ware: <http://www.famousamericans.net/henryware/>
<http://web.mit.edu/museum/ware/ware.html>
<http://libraries.mit.edu/archives/collections-mc/mc14.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Robert_Ware

15 See <http://www.answers.com/topic/charles-pickard-ware>

16 Edward S. Philbrick & the Port Royal Plantation: http://www.philbrickgenealogy.org/Civil%20War/edward_s_philbrick_story.htm See also Port Royal Experiment: <http://history.sandiego.edu/gen/civilwar/07/portroyal.html>

17 Pearson, Elizabeth Ware, ed., *Letters from Port Royal 1862-1868*. Boston: W.B. Clarke Co. 1906, reprinted New York: Arno Press, 1969.

18 *History of the Ware Lecture*. Online source - <http://www.uua.org/ga/ware.html> Also see: White, Shane, and White, Graham. *The Sounds of Slavery: Discovering African American History through Songs, Sermons, and Speech*. http://www.beacon.org/client/pdfs/5027_ch1.pdf#search=%22harriet%20ware%22 . . . plus <http://www.milton.edu/students/pages/MasterPlan.pdf#search=%22harriet%20ware%20hall%22>

19 *New England Historical Genealogical Register*, Oct. 1901, Vol. 55, p. 449. Emma Forbes Ware died at age 60. It seems probable, due to the scope of her work, that she had spent most of her adult life compiling the Ware genealogy and history.

20 <http://www.civilwarhome.com/civilwarmedicine.htm>
The most common diseases during the Civil War were typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentery, pneumonia, tuberculosis and malaria. The latter two would most likely be a cause for long term debility.

21 *New England Historical Genealogical Register*, Jan. 1899, Vol. 53, p. 152.

22 Port Royal Experiment: <http://history.sandiego.edu/gen/civilwar/07/portroyal.html>

23 Sources:

- a. <http://www.answers.com/topic/charles-pickard-ware>
- b. <http://docsouth.unc.edu/church/allen/illustr.html> - List of 113 songs *Slave Songs of the United States*, William Francis Allen, 1830-1889, Charles Pickard Ware, 1840-1921, and Lucy McKim Garrison, 1842-1877, edited by; New York, 1867. In 1867 William became professor of ancient languages and history at the University of Wisconsin.
- c. <http://www.musicanet.org/robokopp/usa/michaelr.htm> - "Michael Row the Boat Ashore"
- d. <http://www.worldbook.com/features/aamusic/html/spirituals.htm>
- e. <http://www.library.wisc.edu/etext/WIReader/Thwaites/Images/Page135.html> - Wm F. Allen picture

24 Looby, Christopher, ed. *An Excerpt from The Complete Civil War Journal and Selected Letters of Thomas Wentworth Higginson*. Thomas Higginson studied theology at Harvard and was a Unitarian pastor in the 1850's. After being injured while Capt. of the 51st Massachusetts Volunteers, he retired, but became the Colonel of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, made up of former slaves but required by the army to have a white officer as their commander. See http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Wentworth_Higginson and <http://www.press.uchicago.edu/Misc/Chicago/333302.html#23>

25 See *Notable American Unitarians*: <http://www.harvardsquarelibrary.org/unitarians/ware.html>

Caroline Farrar Ware, a graduate of Vassar and Harvard, was a professor of history at American University and a New Deal activist. She edited *The Cultural Approach to History* and was the author of *Greenwich Village 1920-1930: A Comment on American Civilization in the Post War Years*. Caroline taught at Vassar College, Howard University, and was a researcher at Columbia University.

PHOTOGRAPH CREDITS

ANN BENT (WARE) WINDSOR, taken at a Winsor reunion in 1904, compliments of a descendant, Dan Treadway. .

WILLIAM ROBERT WARE *from*
http://web.mit.edu/museum/ware/ware_bio.html
and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Robert_Ware

WILLIAM F. ALLEN *from*
<http://www.library.wisc.edu/etext/WIReader/Thwaites/Images/Page135.html>

About the Ware Family Association

2007 Meeting and Reunion September 14, 15, 16

The **fourth biennial meeting** of the Ware Family Association has been set for the third weekend of September. Members and friends are invited to Montgomery County, Illinois, for a weekend of sharing family genealogy, history, photographs, and artifacts.

The weekend will begin with a **Cousins' Dinner** in Litchfield, Illinois, on Thursday evening, September 13. Plans are to visit various historical sites and libraries in the county on Friday, September 14, and to have presentations and displays at Ware's Grove Church on Saturday. All cousins are invited to bring their genealogy, documents, letters, photographs, and family heirlooms to share. We will plan a time for cousins to share stories about their family artifacts and the ancestors who owned them.

The biennial meeting will be in the Butler Community Center on Sunday morning, September 16, and will include elections of new Board members. If you are interested in serving on the WFA Board, please contact our President, Ann Tindall, in advance of the Board meeting. The meeting will be followed by a **Reunion Dinner** of the Ware family and many related families, including Wards, Turners, Ungers, Hewitts, Mullins, Osborns and their descendants.

We hope that many of our cousins from other states will be able to join us again this year. Cousins from Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin and Virginia (to name a few) have traveled to Illinois to join us in 2001, 2003, and 2005.

The WFA Board of Directors welcomes your suggestions for speakers, programs, children's activities, libraries you would like to visit, or any other ideas for this Ware Family gathering. We will continue to collect your favorite family recipes and your heirloom recipes (complete with information about the family that handed it down) for a future Ware Family Association cookbook.

Membership - WFA Membership dues are \$20 for two years. Renewals are due in August of odd-numbered years, payable by mail or at the WFA meeting. Mail your name, address, email address, Ware lineage and check to --
Marilyn Maccanelli
6405 Mullins Trail, Butler, IL 62015
mamh99@consolidated.net

WFA Web Site - warefamilyassociation.com

Ware Genealogy - Go to Rootsweb.com and click on Family Trees. Under Advanced search, type in our database code: aemt40

Ware Tombstones - Photographs can be found at www.findagrave.com

Genealogy information or inquiries --
Ann Tindall -- tinviking@aol.com
Patricia Olmstead -- pat.donolmstead@comcast.net
Dorothy Lay -- dottylay@cvalink.com

Publications - WFA's newsletter, *Roots and Branches*, is published two or three times each year. It includes articles about association events, family history, Ware related genealogy, and other articles of interest to Ware descendants. The newsletter is distributed by email in PDF format which can be downloaded, viewed, and printed using Adobe Acrobat Reader, version 7 (available on the web for free). Members who do not have email will receive a paper copy by regular mail.

The **WFA e-News**, an email bulletin, is published to communicate WFA news and to give our extended family of cousins and friends information about membership meetings and WFA trips.

To receive the e-News, send your email address to Emily Osborn at emilyosborn@tds.net

Send articles, family news and photographs to newsletter editors: Emily Osborn or Cindy Joy at thejoypeople@adelphia.net